

REMARKS

Claims 1-10 are pending in the present application.

The Office Action dated November 19, 2002, maintained a rejection of claims 1 through 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) asserting unpatentability over U.S. Patent No. 5,838,400 to Ueda et al. ("the Ueda patent") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,973,761 to Gofuku et al. ("the Gofuku patent").

In furtherance of the Response filed on September 5, 2002, it is respectfully submitted that present claim 1 is patentable over each of the cited references (i.e., the Ueda patent and the Gofuku patent), or any proper combination thereof, and further that claim 1 defines an invention that is neither disclosed nor suggested by the cited references or cited combination thereof.

The Ueda patent, as suggested by the Action, fails to teach, suggest or disclose "a laminar substrate having opposed sides, which sides are both provided with electrically conducting patterns". In addition, it is significant that neither of the cited references teach, suggest or disclose that the opposed sides of the laminar substrate are "electrically interconnected via at least one through-connection between the opposed sides of the laminar substrate".

It is respectfully submitted that although the Gofuku patent discloses, according to the Action, substrates (101, 102) having "laminar structures that are disposed opposite to each other", the laminar substrate defined by claim 1 is clearly unique in comparison thereto. The Gofuku patent teaches "a pair of substrates and a liquid crystal disposed between the

substrates" (col. 2, lines 41-42). The Gofuku patent also teaches that each substrate (101, 102) have thereon electrodes (103, 104), respectively, and that the electrodes (103, 104) in turn be coated with electrical property control layers (105, 106) and alignment control layers (107, 108), successfully (col. 5, lines 38-54). This configuration is in clear contrast to the configuration of the laminar substrate defined by claim 1, which is a single substrate having opposed sides which are "both provided with electrically conducting patterns that are electrically interconnected via at least one through-connection between the opposed sides of the laminar substrate." Hence, it is respectfully submitted that the configuration of substrates (101, 102) is not comparable to the laminar substrate as defined by claim 1.

Thus, at least because neither of the cited references teach, suggest and disclose the laminar substrate configuration defined by claim 1, claim 1 remains patentable over each reference and/or any proper combination thereof. Also, it is noted that the amendment to claim 1 has been made merely for clarification purposes. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection, and allowance of claim 1, are respectfully requested.

Claims 2 through 10, which depend either directly or indirectly from claim 1, are patentable at least for the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection, and allowance of claims 2 through 10, are respectfully requested.

In sum, it is respectfully submitted that the pending present claims are clearly patentable over each cited reference

or any combination thereof. Thus, this application is in condition for allowance. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of all rejections of the claims are respectfully requested.

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Amended) A display device comprising a first substrate [which is provided with] having a conductor pattern for electrically connecting pixels, and [having] comprising a laminar substrate having opposed sides, which sides are both provided with electrically conducting patterns[, which patterns are] that are electrically [connected] interconnected via at least one through-connection between the opposed sides of the laminar substrate.